

several years working alongside Arlington National Cemetery, veteran service organizations, foreign allies, civic associations, Congressional partners, and private citizens to commemorate and educate the United States about the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

Whereas the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was intended to represent more than just a single conflict, serving as a focal point for the United States regardless of race, creed, or politics where the people of the United States can come together as a single Nation to mourn and honor the fallen soldiers from the United States;

Whereas it is essential to remember and renew the legacy of Veterans Day, which was established to pay tribute to individuals who have served and sacrificed on behalf of the United States in times of war or armed conflict, and their families;

Whereas greater strides must be made to demonstrate appreciation of those loyal people of the United States whose values, represented by their sacrifices, are critical to the future of the United States;

Whereas each citizen of the United States has a responsibility to raise awareness of and respect for the national heritage of the United States and to encourage citizens to dedicate themselves to the values and principles for which those heroes of the United States died;

Whereas, on October 24, 1921, in accordance with an act of Congress, the World War I Unknown Soldier was selected in Chalons-sur-Marne, France;

Whereas the World War I Unknown Soldier was protected, honored, and revered by the people of France who presented their nation's highest award for valor upon this unknown warrior from the United States;

Whereas, on October 25, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier began the final difficult journey home aboard the historic USS Olympia through the remnants of 2 hurricanes;

Whereas, on November 9, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier arrived at the historic Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D.C. and lay in state at the United States Capitol;

Whereas, on November 11, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier was finally laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after being conferred the Medal of Honor and other medals of valor from allies of the United States;

Whereas, on May 15, 1958, the Korean War Unknown Soldier was selected at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii, to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 26, 1958, the World War II Unknown Soldier was selected at sea aboard the USS Canberra off of the coast of the State of Virginia, to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 30, 1958, the World War II and Korean War Unknown Soldiers were buried in individual crypts next to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after having the Medal of Honor conferred upon them;

Whereas, on May 17, 1984, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was designated at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 28, 1984, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was buried in an individual crypt, between the World War II and Korean War Unknown Soldier, next to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after being conferred the Medal of Honor;

Whereas, on May 14, 1998, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was disinterred and later identified as Captain Michael J. Blassie, and buried under his own name at the Jefferson

Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas on National POW/MIA Recognition Day on September 17, 1999, the empty Vietnam War Unknown Soldier crypt was rededicated to "Honoring and Keeping Faith with America's Missing Servicemen" as a reminder of the commitment of the Armed Forces to fullest possible accounting of missing service members;

Whereas the United States Army has provided Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier since March 25th, 1926, and maintained a constant 24-hour vigil since midnight July 2nd, 1937; and

Whereas the Guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier are responsible for maintaining the highest standards of the military of the United States while keeping a constant vigil at this national shrine, and have a special duty to prevent any desecration or disrespect directed towards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Society of the Honor Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on leading the commemoration of the Centennial of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

(2) encourages all people of the United States to participate in fitting acts of remembrance such as designating special places in their gardens as "Never Forget" gardens which will serve as living tributes to all of the veterans of the United States and their families, observing a 2-minute period of silence in commemoration, the playing of taps, or attending commemoration events with allies of the United States on October 24 and 25, 2021 in France or in Washington, D.C. on November 9 and 11, 2021; and

(3) encourages the attendance of Veterans' Day ceremonies, visitation of veteran cemeteries and memorials, and the honoring of the American Flag.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 397—RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 397

Whereas, in an effort to improve the imagery intelligence, mapping, and geodesy capabilities of the United States, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the predecessor of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (in this preamble referred to as the "NGA"), was founded on October 1, 1996, with the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997;

Whereas the NGA derives from legacy agencies, including the Defense Mapping Agency, the Central Imagery Office, the Defense Dissemination Program Office, the National Photographic Interpretation Center, and parts of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office, which played vital roles in the defense of the United States in conflicts dating back to World War II and modernized the discipline of geospatial intelligence (in this preamble referred to as "GEOINT") through imagery analysis and mapping production;

Whereas, with military and civilian employees serving at NGA headquarters in Springfield, Virginia, the NGA West Campus in St. Louis, Missouri, and additional locations throughout the United States, and personnel deployed worldwide, totaling more than 200 locations in more than 25 countries, NGA produces timely and relevant mapping,

charting, geomatics, and intelligence products to warfighters, first responders, civil authorities, policymakers, and the maritime and aviation communities;

Whereas, throughout its 25-year history, the NGA has provided world-class GEOINT support to policymakers and military commanders of the United States, in times of peace and conflict, during significant national security, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief efforts, including—

(1) the operation that resulted in the killing of former al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden;

(2) operational GEOINT support in the space warfighting domain;

(3) safety of navigation support for mariners and pilots;

(4) support to search and rescue, response, and recovery efforts for hurricanes, cyclones, wildfires, and other humanitarian disasters domestically and internationally;

(5) countering drug trafficking and other illicit activities by transnational criminal organizations; and

(6) continued mission support to forward-deployed members of the Armed Forces across the globe;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the men and women of the NGA have worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terror by providing GEOINT support to United States and coalition forces in support of global counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations;

Whereas the NGA continues to support national security requirements against the strategic competitors and potential adversaries of the United States, using new intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors;

Whereas the topographic mission of the NGA traces its lineage to the year 1777 with the Office of the Geography in the Continental Army;

Whereas NGA continues to provide integrated geographic data, products, and services in support of the national security objectives of the United States Government by—

(1) maintaining more than 51,000 topographic maps in support of global combat operations, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and military training;

(2) serving as the official geographic names steward for the United States Government, providing customers with more than 13,000,000 names;

(3) assisting in the understanding and resolution of sovereignty issues by providing international land and maritime boundaries in coordination with the Department of State;

(4) generating human geography data that informs a global understanding of the human environment; and

(5) producing unclassified geospatial information in support of national and partner efforts in the Arctic and to enable scientific research in the Arctic region;

Whereas the NGA is the primary organization responsible for developing, maintaining, and enhancing the World Geodetic System 84 (including the Terrestrial Reference Frame, Earth Gravity Model, and World Magnetic Model), the foundation of all positioning, navigation, and timing systems supporting the Department of Defense, including the Global Positioning System;

Whereas the NGA spearheaded an international project with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to acquire radar data to create the first near-global, homogeneous set of land elevation data;

Whereas, during an 11-day mission in February 2000, the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission flew aboard the space shuttle Endeavour and collected radar data on more

than 80 percent of the land surface of the Earth at 30-meter resolution;

Whereas the NGA carries on the proud legacy of this project with the evolution to full 3-dimensional-elevation modeling;

Whereas the Maritime Safety Office of the NGA, which traces its lineage to the year 1830, collects and analyzes data for and publishes the Notices to Mariners to provide government, civilian, and international mariners with vital, up-to-date maritime safety information that helps ensure safe navigation all over the world;

Whereas the NGA also supports military and commercial vessels worldwide with navigational products and warning messages;

Whereas, in addition to legacy paper charts, NGA provides worldwide digital nautical charts that ensure safety of navigation to a broad base of users;

Whereas the Aeronautical Navigation Office of the NGA, which traces its lineage to the year 1943, produces timely, relevant, and accurate aeronautical GEOINT to support more than 13,000 Department of Defense airplanes and their crew members, allowing them to safely navigate around the world every day;

Whereas the NGA has converted from paper maps to downloadable digital maps and content, reducing the gear that pilots need to carry while also ensuring that the Department of Defense meets global airspace mandates for performance-based navigation;

Whereas the NGA continues to innovate, pursuing new methods of intelligence collection and analysis to inform, complement, and add to the support of warfighter and policymaker requirements by—

(1) embracing innovative cost-sharing and risk-sharing constructs with the commercial electro-optical satellite industry;

(2) engaging commercial technology providers, including small satellite companies and geospatial data analytics companies, that hold the promise of rapid technological innovation and potential significant future cost savings to the taxpayers of the United States;

(3) leveraging emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, automation, and augmentation to enable advanced computational and intelligence capabilities;

(4) discovering, assessing, and integrating new commercial geospatial data types and services that bring value to solving the complex intelligence problems of the United States and supporting disadvantaged and underserved users operating in austere environments; and

(5) investing in breakthrough technologies and capabilities that will strengthen strategic warning, mission forecasting, and military intelligence and improve the means of navigation for NGA customers;

Whereas the NGA maintains United States GEOINT supremacy and hold the adversaries of the United States at bay by giving primacy to the core missions of the United States, serves as the world's premier GEOINT force, and pursues a whole-of-enterprise approach focused on—

(1) recruiting and training the world-class workforce of the NGA to lead the GEOINT community;

(2) collaborating with both foreign and domestic partners on co-production of GEOINT;

(3) leading the GEOINT community through the implementation of governance, standards, and enterprise services; and

(4) supporting the national security interests of the United States by delivering to NGA customers persistent, accurate, secure, and timely GEOINT data, products, and services; and

Whereas, throughout the years, the mission and commitment of the NGA has remained the same: to show the way by—

(1) delivering trusted GEOINT for decision advantage;

(2) protecting the United States by reducing strategic surprises; and

(3) elevating the understanding of the United States of the world and space to anticipate potential threats: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the women and men of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Agency;

(2) honors the professional women and men, past and present, of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency for their selfless service and dedication to the United States; and

(3) expresses gratitude to all the women and men of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency for their past and continued efforts to provide timely and accurate geospatial-intelligence support to deliver overwhelming advantage to warfighters, defense planners, and defense and national security policymakers in the defense and security of the United States.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3830. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5305, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3831. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5305, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3832. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5305, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3833. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5305, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3830. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5305, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act”.

### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short Title

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

Sec. 3. References.

### DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

### DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

### DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

### DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions, Technical Corrections, and Other Matters

Title II—Budgetary Effects

### SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

### DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2021 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2021, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division A of Public Law 116-260), except section 799D, and including title IV of division O of Public Law 116-260.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division B of Public Law 116-260), except the proviso in section 541 and sections 542 and 543.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021 (division C of Public Law 116-260).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division D of Public Law 116-260), except the last proviso under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science”, the last two provisos under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”, and the two provisos under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program”.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (division E of Public Law 116-260), except the matter under the heading “Presidential Transition Administrative Support” in title II, the matter under the heading “General Services Administration—Expenses, Presidential Transition” in title V, the proviso and the amount specified in such proviso under the heading “District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia” in title IV, and title IX.

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116-260), except section 538, and including sections 101 through 103 and section 105 of title I of division O of Public Law 116-260.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division G of Public Law 116-260).

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division H of Public Law 116-260), except sections 118 and 533.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (division I of Public Law 116-260), except sections 211 and 213, and including section 7 of Public Law 116-260.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations